

***Military Government***  
***Weekly***  
***Information Bulletin***



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
FOR GERMANY, US  
CONTROL OFFICE  
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

## Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden





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**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**WEEKLY**

**INFORMATION BULLETIN**

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Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters



# GERMAN CITIES GO TO THE POLL

A city election is always a matter of considerable complexity. Lists of qualified voters must be prepared, election boards appointed, polling places designated and equipped, ballots printed, together with a score of other details. Under favorable conditions such elections usually pass off smoothly. But present conditions in German cities are not favorable — either for elections or for life itself.

Under such circumstances, the Stadtkreis (city-county) elections held on 26 May in the US Zone represented a triumph of organization over great difficulties. On the whole, the election went off smoothly and without incident. The political parties held numerous campaign rallies, the kiosks were covered with election posters, and the people flocked to the polls in great numbers notwithstanding the heavy rains.

The Stadtkreis elections were the first which concerned a distinctly urban electorate. In the January Gemeinde council elections and the April Landkreis council elections, voters of the countryside and of the smaller communities were involved. But on 26 May, the city voters for the first time since 1933 were called to a free expression of opinion through the secret ballot.

Councils were elected in forty cities (Stadtkreise) in the US Zone. These cities range in size from only 16,000 to 697,000 inhabitants. Ten of the cities have a population in excess of 100,000.

Although this article is primarily about the Stadtkreis elections, a few comparisons with the two previous elections may be of interest. In all three sets of elections — January, April and May — voter participation was extraordinarily high, as Fig. 1. indicates:

|                    | Gemeinde<br>Elections<br>(January) | Landkreis<br>Elections<br>(April) | Stadtkreis<br>Elections<br>(May) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bavaria            | 87.0 %                             | 72.4 %                            | 87.7 %                           |
| Greater Hesse      | 85.3 %                             | 75.7 %                            | 79.0 %                           |
| Wuerttemberg-Baden | 85.0 %                             | 61.5 %                            | 79.1 %                           |
| US Zone            | 86.0 %                             | 71.6 %                            | 83.0 %                           |

Fig. 1. Percentage of Registered Voters Voting

The participation in the Landkreis elections was definitely less than in the other two. However, this is not surprising. In the days of the Weimar Republic, the voters were less interested in Landkreis than in Gemeinde or Stadtkreis elections. On the other hand, the voters turned out much better for the 1946 Stadtkreis elections than they did for the some twenty years ago.

As is shown in Fig. 2, the strongest party in the Stadtkreis elections of the US Zone was the Christian Democratic Union, known as the Christian Social Union in Bavaria. It polled 37.8% of the popular vote and won 45.5% of the seats. The Social Democratic Party ranked second with 36.9% of the popular vote and 39.6% of the seats. The Communist Party was third in votes and polled (9.0%) but was



| Parties                               |              | BAVARIA |          | WURTTENBERG-BADEN |          | GREATER HESSE |          | U S ZONE  |          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|
|                                       |              | Number  | Per-cent | Number            | Per-cent | Number        | Per-cent | Number    | Per-cent |
| CDU }<br>CSU }                        | Votes Polled | 421,440 | 43.7     | 145,964           | 31.0     | 160,762       | 33.0     | 728,166   | 37.8     |
|                                       | Seats Filled | 359     | 49.3     | 76                | 35.2     | 133           | 44.0     | 568       | 45.5     |
| SPD                                   | Votes Polled | 356,755 | 37.0     | 161,122           | 34.3     | 191,652       | 39.0     | 709,529   | 36.9     |
|                                       | Seats Filled | 270     | 37.0     | 76                | 35.2     | 149           | 49.0     | 495       | 39.6     |
| LDP }<br>DVP }<br>FDP }               | Votes Polled | 33,998  | 3.5      | 71,883            | 15.3     | 45,446        | 9.0      | 151,327   | 7.8      |
|                                       | Seats Filled | 28      | 3.8      | 36                | 16.6     | 11            | 4.0      | 75        | 6.0      |
| KPD                                   | Votes Polled | 64,169  | 6.6      | 55,868            | 11.9     | 53,845        | 11.0     | 173,882   | 9.0      |
|                                       | Seats Filled | 39      | 5.3      | 21                | 9.7      | 6             | 2.0      | 66        | 5.2      |
| OTHERS<br>(Including invalid ballots) | Votes Polled | 86,719  | 9.2      | 34,505            | 7.5      | 37,211        | 8.0      | 158,435   | 8.2      |
|                                       | Seats Filled | 32      | 4.3      | 7                 | 3.3      | 5             | 1.0      | 44        | 3.5      |
| Total                                 | Votes Polled | 963,081 |          | 469,342           |          | 488,916       |          | 1,921,339 |          |
|                                       | Seats Filled | 728     |          | 216               |          | 304           |          | 1,248     |          |

Fig. 2. Stadtkreis Elections — 26 May 1946

fourth in seats (5.2%). The Communist failure to elect more councilmen was in part due to the operation of the 15% rule in Greater Hesse, according to which parties failing to receive 15% of the vote cast are not entitled to any seats.

The Liberal Democratic Party of Greater Hesse has its counterpart in the Democratic People's Party of Wuerttemberg-Baden, and the Free Democratic Party of Bavaria. (The Free Democratic Party was authorized at Land level in Bavaria on 15 May and represents an amalgamation of various Kreis Liberal Democratic parties and other groups.) Putting the LDP, DVP and FDP together under the name of "Liberal Democratic," the LDP ranked fourth in popular vote (7.8%) and third in seats (6.0%).

Among the smaller parties, the most important was the Economic Reconstruction Party in Bavaria, which was authorized at Land level in March, and which won a total of twelve seats throughout Bavaria. The Socialist Workers' Party in Offenbach, Greater Hesse (a party distinct from both the Socialist and Communist Parties and also from the new Socialist Unity Party), won five seats.

The other candidates who were elected were independent or nonpartisans of one sort or another. The relatively small number of votes cast for minor parties and for independent or non-partisan candidate is an indication of the increasing scope of the party organization of the four major parties.



Although different electorates were involved in the Landkreis and Stadtkreis elections, it is of interest to compare the strength of the four major parties in the two elections, as shown in Fig. 3.

| PARTY                      | Landkreis Elections | Stadtkreis Elections |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Bavaria                    |                     |                      |
| Christian Social Union     | 69.4 %              | 43.7 %               |
| Social Democratic Party    | 22.9 %              | 37.0 %               |
| Free Democratic Party      | 0.3 %               | 3.5 %                |
| Communist Party            | 3.9 %               | 6.6 %                |
| Wuerttemberg-Baden         |                     |                      |
| Christian Democratic Union | 47.4 %              | 31.0 %               |
| Social Democratic Party    | 25.1 %              | 34.3 %               |
| Democratic People's Party  | 10.5 %              | 15.3 %               |
| Communist Party            | 3.9 %               | 6.6 %                |
| Greater Hesse              |                     |                      |
| Christian Democratic Union | 37.9 %              | 33.0 %               |
| Social Democratic Party    | 44.0 %              | 39.0 %               |
| Liberal Democratic Party   | 6.2 %               | 9.0 %                |
| Communist Party            | 8.3 %               | 11.0 %               |
| US Zone                    |                     |                      |
| Christian Democratic Union | 56.0 %              | 37.8 %               |
| Social Democratic Party    | 29.2 %              | 36.9 %               |
| Liberal Democratic Party   | 4.0 %               | 7.8 %                |
| Communist Party            | 5.5 %               | 9.0 %                |

Fig. 3. Popular Vote by Parties as Percent of Total

The Christian Democratic Union was less strong in the Stadtkreise than in the Landkreise where church influences are more operative. Conversely, the parties of the Left (Social Democrat and Communist) gained in the Stadtkreis election. The only exception is Greater Hesse, where the percentage of the popular vote received by the SPD declined from 44% to 39%.

Particularly noteworthy is the increase in strength of the Liberal Democratic Party. Though the number of LPD Landkeis and Stadtkreis councilmen is not large, the LDP Fraktion (delegation) will be in a strategic position when votes are needed for the election of Landraete, Oberbuergermeister and other officials,

| Party*         | Stadtkreis Elections 1923-1927 | Stadtkreis Elections 1946 |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Karlsruhe      | (percent of total vote)        |                           |
| SPD            | 28.4 %                         | 35.5 %                    |
| KPD            | 7.2 %                          | 9.0 %                     |
| ZP             | 21.7 %                         | CDU 38.0 %                |
| Mannheim       |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 32.4 %                         | 37.9 %                    |
| KPD            | 15.4 %                         | 16.9 %                    |
| ZP             | 16.4 %                         | CDU 33.1 %                |
| Heidelberg     |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 24.5 %                         | 32.8 %                    |
| KPD            | 11.6 %                         | 9.2 %                     |
| ZP             | 15.8 %                         | CDU 40.6 %                |
| Darmstadt      |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 39.4 %                         | 48.0 %                    |
| KPD            | 2.7 %                          | 12.0 %                    |
| ZP             | 6.7 %                          | CDU 28.0 %                |
| Kassel         |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 32.8 %                         | 49.0 %                    |
| KPD            | 6.6 %                          | 9.8 %                     |
| ZP             | 4.6 %                          | CDU 24.0 %                |
| Wiesbaden      |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 27.0 %                         | 36.0 %                    |
| KPD            | 11.6 %                         | 10.0 %                    |
| ZP             | 12.2 %                         | CDU 40.0 %                |
| Frankfurt      |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 24.7 %                         | 39.0 %                    |
| KPD            | 11.3 %                         | 12.0 %                    |
| ZP             | 11.2 %                         | CDU 35.0 %                |
| Munich         |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 25.4 %                         | 37.5 %                    |
| KPD            | 10.1 %                         | 6.2 %                     |
| BVP, DVP, DNVP | 41.3 %                         | CSU 43.9 %                |
| Nuremberg      |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 39.2 %                         | 45.6 %                    |
| KPD            | 7.0 %                          | 9.2 %                     |
| BVP            | 7.1 %                          | CSU 35.2 %                |
| Augsburg       |                                |                           |
| SPD            | 31.9 %                         | 34.6 %                    |
| KPD            | 6.3 %                          | 6.3 %                     |
| BVP            | 25.8 %                         | CSU 48.7 %                |

Fig. 4. Party Vote Twenty Years Ago and Today

\*(SPD-Social Democratic Party; KPD-Communist Party; ZP-Center Party; BVP-Bavarian People's Party; CDU/CSU-Christian Democratic Union, Christian Social Union in Bavaria. In Munich, the Bavarian People's Party, the German People's Party (DVP) and the German National People's Party (DNVP) presented a common list.)

and when neither the CDU nor the SPD can produce the necessary majority from its own members.

### EMERGING PATTERNS

An answer to the question: "Are the emerging patterns of German politics revealed by these recent elections similar to those in elections twenty years ago before the impact of National Socialism was felt?" may be found in Fig. 4. It compares the strength of the Left then and now and it also shows something of the strength of the Catholic parties (Center and Bavarian People's Party) in the 1920's in relation to the CDU vote today.

An examination of Fig. 4 suggests three points for emphasis. In the first place, the Social Democratic Party uniformly has greater strength than it had twenty years ago. The percentages shown are percentages of the total vote. If expressed as gains in the 1946 SPD vote as compared with the 1923-1927 vote, the percentages would be very much larger.

Secondly, except in Darmstadt, Greater Hesse, where the Communist vote increased from 2.7% to 12.0%, the Communist percentages are not substantially different from what they previously were. This continued weakness of the Communist Party is an indication of the general

distrust with which the party is regarded by average Germans in the US Zone. It does not augur well for Communist endeavors to establish a great Socialist Unity Party in the US Zone, using the Communist Party as a spearhead.

Finally, a comparison of the Catholic vote twenty years ago and the CDU vote today would seem to indicate that the CDU has had considerable success in enlisting Protestant support. Everywhere the CDU is far stronger than the old Center Party or the Bavarian People's Party — the two traditional Catholic parties of the Weimar Republic. This is probably because the non-Marxian voter has much less choice than he did in the 1920's when there were many middle class parties. He must now decide between the CDU and the Liberal Democratic Party — and the latter is not yet organized in all Kreise.

So far as the city of Munich is concerned, it is interesting to note that the CSU percentage is about the same as the percentage of the combined list of the Bavarian People's Party (BVP), the German People's Party (DVP), and the German National People's Party (DNVP). In such a combination, the BVP represented the Catholic influence and the DNVP the Protestant influence.

# Greater Responsibility for Germans in Planning Their Economic Future

Another step toward the ultimate goal of centralized administration.

Germans in the US Zone were given new responsibilities and greater authority in shaping their economic future, under a memorandum made public by OMGUS at a two-day conference which was held in Berlin 27-28 May under the auspices of the Economics Division.

The change represents another step in the implementation of American policy which is immediately concerned with the elimination of Zonal boundaries at the earliest possible date, and the establishment of central economic administrative agencies. Conferees included the chiefs of the Economics Division, the Food and Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Export-Import and Restitutions Branches of OMGUS, the three Laender of the US Zone, the Bremen Enclave and Berlin District.

## MORE POWER TO LAENDERRAT

The sessions were opened by Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, who declared that in placing upon German Laender officials additional powers in economic fields of activity, Military Government did not thereby yield any of its own authority to shape policy and see to it that such policy is carried out. General Clay emphasized the need for immediate implementation of the Potsdam Agreement with respect to economic unification of Germany. He said Military Government is doing everything possible to facilitate the free movement of consumer goods throughout Germany.

The Minister Presidents are authorized, with few exceptions involving major decisions, to take all necessary action

without obtaining the prior approval of Military Government except where required under decisions of the Allied Control Council or for matters requiring quadripartite action or coordination. With respect to certain matter, however, the Minister Presidents are required to coordinate with each other through the Laenderrat before action is taken. Proposals for changes in the policies and instructions set forth in Military Government Regulations are coordinated with the German authorities before they are adopted.

The overriding feature of this shift in responsibility is the fact that Germans, while given more powers than in the past, will be held strictly accountable for compliance with existing regulations and economic policies in the Zone. The Minister President of each Land in the US Zone is charged with the responsibility for implementation of the policies and instructions. The pattern of the Military Government organization through which the Minister President carries out this responsibility in the field of economics was established in August 1945. The details of organization within the overall pattern are left to the discretion of the Minister Presidents. The directive that was issued at that time is intended to assure elimination of Nazi institutions and the organization of agencies consistent with the functioning of a democratic government. Amendments to the basic directive are worked out in conjunction with the Minister Presidents before they are issued.

With few exceptions, MG is not operative under the new policy and control



is exercised through the reports the German authorities are required to submit and by spot checks to determine the accuracy of the reports and to ensure that the policies and instructions are being complied with by the German authorities. MG continues to operate in the field of foreign trade because of the inability of German officials and individuals to trade directly with areas outside of Germany. Relatively more direct supervision is also carried out by MG to ensure compliance with the instructions with respect to dismantling, evaluation, and the packing for shipment of plants allocated for reparations.

### PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

Authority is now conferred upon the three Minister Presidents in the US Zone, to draw up production programs in steel, coal and other raw materials, and place these programs in effect without approval of MG. Such programs will, however, be submitted to OMGUS for review and are subject to amendment on the basis of quadripartite allocations of raw materials, coordination with programs for the other zones, relations to export programs, and determination of military requirements. The Laenderrat and Minister Presidents have also been made responsible for allocation and distribution of coal, petroleum products, steel and fertilizer in the Zone, with OMGUS retaining review powers.

An important change in regulations pertaining to food and agriculture is an amendment to Title 12 of the MG Regulations which grants German officials the right to distribute food imports in the same manner that they have in the past been allocating indigenous foodstuffs. Distribution will be made strictly in accordance with ration scales, the standards and policies of Military Government. Ration scales will be submitted to OMGUS for information as to details and for approval as to total caloric allowances by con-

sumer categories before being put into effect. Changes or substitutions within an approved ration scale which do not alter total calories for any category will be submitted to OMGUS for information.

Laenderrat approval only will be necessary in interzonal transactions in coal, petroleum, and oil, a measure designed to make for greater flexibility in the use of their own resources by the Germans. Upon approval by the Laenderrat, approval by MG will not be required hereafter before items on the list of critical goods are permitted by the German authorities to be removed from the US Zone. MG will however be kept currently informed of transactions which have been approved by the Laenderrat.

According to the memorandum, approval of MG will continue to be required in all matters concerned with foreign trade. Pending the establishment of standards for decartelization, no proposal that would give a private enterprise a monopoly can be put into effect without approval from OMGUS.

### REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Price increases and new prices will be reported for review as before, subject to possible revocation, but increases in communications, rail and inland waterways rates, tariffs or charges, need MG approval. New construction of additional capacity on major items of electric power, gas and water facilities also will continue to require prior approval of Military Government.

Discontinuance of any subsidy which has been approved by the Laenderrat and which does not require an increase in prices will not hereafter need MG approval. Discontinuance of any subsidy, however, which would require an increase in prices will be made in consultation with Price Formation Offices and treated by those offices as any price increase in accordance with Military Government Regulations.



# VOLUNTARY RELIEF SUPPLIES

## 16 American Relief Agencies Pool ET Efforts Under CRALOG

Based on a plan which has been in the process of development since January 1946, 3,500 tons of voluntary relief supplies have arrived from the United States at the Port of Bremen. These supplies will be distributed under MG supervision to needy Germans in areas of greatest need.

In February 1946, President Truman announced that the American Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany (CRALOG) would constitute the one US agency authorized to import voluntary relief supplies for German civilian relief.

Eight civilian representatives of CRALOG are attached to OMGUS in order to observe and assist in the allocation and distribution of these supplies, and to interpret to German welfare agencies the

objectives of American foreign relief agencies. These representatives work within the framework and under the direction of MG.

The allocation of all supplies imported to areas of greatest need is carried out by the Central German Committee under the Laenderrat. This Committee is composed of representatives of the major private German welfare organizations, and representatives of the private agencies in each Land. Sub-committees of the Central German Committee have been established in the three Laender in order that the particular needs within each Land may be accurately determined and the process of distribution by individual welfare organizations coordinated. Supplies reaching the Port of Bremen are turned over to German officials at the Port and the transportation, handling and distribution are carried out through the use of German facilities.

The following types of supplies, which are considered to be most needed, are





being imported: milk, soup, canned meats, fats, sugar, codliver oil, soap, clothing, shoes, medicines and recreational and educational supplies. These supplies are being distributed by the major German private welfare agencies, such as the Caritas Verband, the Arbeiterwohlfahrt, the Land Red Cross agencies, and the Evangelical Hilfs-  
werk.

Plans are now in process for these supplies to be made available for the Bremen Enclave and the US Sector of Berlin. CRALOG of-  
ficials are carrying on

negotiations with MG authorities in the other Zones of Germany in order that this program may extend over the whole of Germany.

In addition to the importation of voluntary relief supplies from the US through CRALOG, the private relief agencies of Switzerland have agreed to send supplies from that country through a

single agency and have designated the International Red Cross for this purpose.

Up to the present time the Central German Committee has allocated for distribution 2,582 tons of food, clothing and medical supplies. Of this amount 2,039 tons were imported from the US and 543 tons from Switzerland.

In order that these imported voluntary relief supplies may reach the most needy, the Central German Committee has established certain categories of persons in order of relative importance. The Central

German Committee, recognizing the extreme need of malnourished children for vital foods, has recommended to the Laender Relief Supply Committees that special child feeding projects be established, and it has allocated a substantial block of supplies, such as milk, cocoa, soup and vitamins, etc. for special use in the operation of child feeding programs.

CRALOG The sixteen American Relief Agencies are as follows: American Friends Service Committee; Brethren Service Committee; Congregational Christian Service Committee; International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc.; Labor League for Human Rights, A. F. of L.; Lutheran Relief Committee; Mennonite Central Committee; National CIO Relief Committee; Refugee Relief Trustees, Inc.; Save the Children Federation; Selfhelp of Emigrees from Central Europe, Inc.; Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.; Unitarian Service Committee; United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.; War Relief Services - National Catholic Welfare Conference; World Council of Churches.



# US Reparations Policy: A Reaffirmation of Potsdam

Decision to Discontinue Dismantling of Reich Plants In Accord With Quadripartite Level of Industry Plan. Economic Unity Again Stressed.

The recent decision of the Deputy Military Governor to discontinue further dismantling of industrial plants, except for those plants already allocated for reparations, has given rise to widespread rumor and speculation. The American decision represents a reaffirmation, rather than a repudiation, of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement.

According to the decision of the Allied Control Council, all industries in Germany which are in excess of the industrial capacity permitted under the industrial disarmament plan for post-war Germany, would be given as reparations to the countries which had been victims of German aggression. (For details of the Level of Industry Plan, see Weekly Information Bulletin No 41, 13 May 1946.) There were certain qualifying assumptions which were considered essential to the fulfillment of the plan. Most important of these was the proviso that Germany be treated as a single economic unit.

The importance of that clause is readily apparent. The reduced level of the German economy would not permit each zone to be a self-sufficient unit, able to exist apart from the other zones. Unrestricted trade among the four zones and complete freedom of communication and transportation are necessary. Central agencies must be established to supervise exports and imports, agriculture and industry. Although this is a specific provision of the Potsdam Agreement and the basis for reparations removals, it has not yet been put into effect.

What is now the American Zone has been traditionally dependent upon the rest of Germany for basic raw materials. It received its coal and steel supplies from the British Zone, its food and seed supplies from the Soviet Zone, its fertilizer and tin plate supplies from the French Zone.

Today the United States is spending approximately two hundred million dollars a year on imports to stave off starvation, epidemics and disturbances in our Zone. To carry out a reparations program which was based upon the conception of a unified Germany, at a time when progress towards unification seems to have reached a stalemate, would mean an increased and permanent burden upon the American taxpayer.

We will continue to dismantle the plants that have been allocated. We will continue to determine which plants are in excess of the permitted industrial capacity for each industry in our zone. We will continue to evaluate and declare these plants as being available for reparations, BUT they will not be dismantled until we know that the Potsdam Agreement is to be carried out in full.

The status of the Saar and the Ruhr must be finally determined. If there are any changes in the boundaries of Germany, the level of industry plan must be revised accordingly. When these problems are resolved and, by quadripartite agreement, Germany is treated as a single economic unit, we can then proceed with the reparations program.

# ONLY BONA FIDE RESIDENTS CAN REMAIN IN US OCCUPATION ZONE

Measures to bring about the return of German nationals in the US Zone to the other areas of the country of which they are residents were outlined by OMGUS in a recent directive. The communication stated that only bona fide residents of the US Zone shall retain residence in the American occupation area.

"German civilians who moved to the US Zone since 8 May 1945, because of personal wishes or who moved there after 1 September 1939 for reasons directly related to Germany's war efforts or the course of the war, are not bona fide residents."

"Therefore," the statement continued, "it is inconsistent to maintain such persons in the US Zone when the acceptance of these refugees into the zone of their bona fide residence has been authorized."

"German officials will be instructed that such persons cannot be afforded housing, ration cards or any other means of livelihood in the US Zone within 90 days after arrangements have been completed for their movement to another zone of Germany."

"Exceptions to this policy may be made by Military Government locally long enough to permit the replacement of an essential German industrial, agricultural or welfare official. Otherwise, no exception should be tolerated."

A program for exchange of refugee German nationals between the US Zone

and the other occupied zones is now in operation. Under its terms, about 50,100 Germans whose homes were in the American Zone will be returned from the French Zone. About 78,000 bona fide residents of the French Zone will be transferred there from the American Area. The exchange programs in effect with the Soviet Zone provide for exchange on a "head-for-head" basis.

## MG Civil Court Authorized

Enactment of an MG Ordinance providing for the establishment of a Military Government court for the adjudication of civil controversies involving United States nationals in the US Zone of Germany, US Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave, has been announced by the Legal Division, OMGUS.

The ordinance was promulgated in anticipation of the influx into Germany of automobiles privately-owned by American nationals, including personnel of the Army and Military Government, American businessmen and correspondents. MG courts at present have jurisdiction in criminal cases only.

The court, which will begin functioning before the end of June, ultimately will consist of three members, all US lawyers. In its early stages, however, and until the volume of business requires additional judges, it will have but one judge. He will be assisted by a marshal and a clerk. Two additional judges will be appointed as the need arises.



## **Dependent Priorities Changed**

A new single list priority system for transportation of dependents, based only on the length of overseas service and scheduled to go into effect immediately, has been announced by USFET. The change was made by the War Department at the request of the theater commander.

The new priority system will bring together those families who have been separated the longest, provided the applicant is eligible to remain in the theater at least one more year from the date of the arrival of his dependents.

The 12 months rule will be waived for certain personnel who would be so adversely affected that they would be considered hardship cases. Such cases would include individuals who under the new ruling would be forced to remain overseas at least twelve months from the arrival of their dependents, though they previously had submitted applicants under the old provision that they had only to remain overseas twelve months from the date of application.

These include category II officers who through no fault of their own were unable to submit applications for July shipment; category I and regular Army personnel who have completed 30 months overseas service prior to 1 August and whose approved one year extensions of overseas tour do not make them eligible to remain in the theater 12 months from the date of arrival of their dependents; and War Department civilian employees who have one year contracts which expire 1 August 1947.

## **Party Split Recognized**

The Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority has authorized the Allied Kommandatura to recognize both the SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands) and SEPD (Sozialistische Einheits Partei Deutschlands) on a city-wide basis in Berlin.

The Kommandatura, which is empowered to authorize and supervise political parties in Berlin, was instructed to reply to letters from party leaders acknowledging the split in the Berlin SPD. Replies to both parties are to be made public.

The Kommandatura is to ensure that office facilities are available to both parties in each Kreis in Berlin and that no obstacles shall be placed in the way of SPD members who wish to adhere to either the SEPD or the SPD.

## **Food Problems to be Discussed**

Food and Agriculture problems will be discussed by German officials from the US and British Zones at a meeting in Hamburg on 13 and 14 June 1946.

Topic of discussion at the meeting will include interzonal trade in food and agricultural products, machinery and equipment, seeds and fertilizers; food and agricultural statistics; procurement and distribution problems; and farm labor allocation problems.

The US Zone delegation will be led by Dr. Hermann Robert Dietrich, Laenderrat Commissioner for Food and Agriculture, and former Reichsminister under the Weimar Republic. The group will include the Food and Agriculture Ministers from the three Laender (States) of the US Zone and other Food and Agriculture experts of the Laenderrat.

## **German Cooperatives**

Plans for stimulating and reorganizing cooperative associations in accordance with democratic principles are being worked out jointly by OMGUS and the Minister Presidents of the three Laender in the US Zone. The form of organization and standards to be applied are now under discussion and the Minister Presidents are expected shortly to provide for reorganization and establishment of cooperatives, both agricultural and commercial on a Land basis, on the principle of voluntary membership open to all regardless of race or creed.



Political and religious neutrality will be maintained but the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism of 5 March 1946 will be applied in passing on admission to membership and the holding of official positions. Officials will be elected in accordance with democratic principles. Each member will have not more than one vote. Business will be conducted at current legal prices. Earnings will be distributed in proportion to their participation in the business of the cooperative, and rates of interest on voluntary investments by members will be limited.

## **Import of Laboratory Animals**

The first shipment of laboratory animals purchased from Denmark for use by the Behring Werke in Marburg, Germany's largest manufacturer of serums and vaccines, have been delivered by Army transport plane from Copenhagen.

A total of 19,000 mice will make up the bulk of the shipment which also includes 3,000 guinea pigs and 2,000 rabbits. The animals are being imported at a cost of 10,000 dollars under the Disease and Unrest formula, and will eventually be charged against German export of manufactured products. The Disease and Unrest formula allows for the import of food, medical supplies and other products vitally needed in order to prevent widespread disease and unrest in Germany.

Before the war, the Behring Werke exported 70 percent of its output. The remaining 30 percent of its production was adequate to meet most of Germany's serum and vaccine needs. Approximately half of the laboratory animals will be used for breeding purposes and the remainder for conducting experiments.

## **Only 3 Percent Returned**

Only three percent of the Jews deported from Wuerttemberg to concentration

camps by the Nazis have returned, it was announced at a memorial service held recently in Stuttgart honoring former inmates of Theresienstadt who were liberated 9 May 1945.

There were 11,000 Jews in Wuerttemberg before 30 Jan 1933. A total of 1,100 emigrated to escape Nazi terrorism. Of a total of 9,000 Jews deported to camps, only 270, or three percent, came back.

## **DP Rations Cut 300 Calories**

Because of the world food shortage, USFET has announced a decrease in the daily ration allotted to displaced persons in the US Zone. This ration cut is the first for DP's since the German surrender.

The cut which became effective 1 June affects both the ordinary DP and the persecutee, USFET reported. Persecutees who previously had been receiving 2,500 calories daily now get 2,200. The ordinary DP was dropped to 2,000 calories daily on the same date — 300 less calories than the current allotment.

Food experts reported that previous consumption of food in DP camps in the US Zone exceeded the amount required to maintain good health. At the same time they pointed out that the present ration for the German's 89th ration period is only 1,180 calories a day.

## **University Reopened**

The University of Mainz, founded in the 15th century but closed since 1815, has been re-opened.

The university will have a faculty of 97 and a student body of approximately 1,500. Courses in which instruction will be given at Mainz include law, economics, medicine, science, literature and theology.

*(Continued on page 18)*

# STADTKREIS ELECTIONS IN THE BERLIN PRESS



Licensed Newspapers in All Four Sectors Appraise the Latest Voting Results.

**Kurier**, French licensed evening paper in Berlin, sees the Stadtkreis elections as "having completed the picture of party life in Southern Germany and as having given the American Zone — as the first Zone in Germany — a real political feature which will scarcely change until the forthcoming Laender council elections are held." The paper cites as "noteworthy" the high participation in the balloting, 10 percent higher than in the previous township voting.

**Neues Deutschland**, Socialist Unity Party organ, scores certain clerical groups for influencing the voters, citing a church letter drawn up by the Catholic church community in Frankfurt asking voters to think whether the leaders of the party they vote for are real Christians. "From the very beginning," declares the paper, "the Socialist parties were ready to be tolerant in ideological matters, but one misses the same principle with the forces of the clergy in the previous as well as present elections . . ." Turning to what it calls "complicated electoral regulations," the paper points out that the number of seats allocated in the city councils do not always correspond to the votes recorded. "Thus, for example, in Frankfurt the KPD and LDP together gained 25 percent of the votes without being granted a single seat. These undemocratic regulations by no means cor-

respond to the will of the population," declares the paper.

"Contrary to reports on the quiet and orderly course of the elections, DANA reveals that discrepancies arose at various places," declares an SNB despatch in **Taegliche Rundschau** USSR organ. "In Frankfurt the three greatest parties protested against the unorganized course of the election and demanded a repeat." Outside of this small comment, the Soviet organ voiced no comment on the voting, merely carrying several small dispatches on an inner page.

**Telegraf**, British licensed paper, bannerlined its front page story: "SPD Leads In Greater Hessen — Small margin between leading CSU and SPD in Bavaria." On an inner page the paper makes note of the protest by the three main parties in Frankfurt which demanded a repeat. "Because of the great paper shortage election placards were not seen so frequently as in previous elections prior to 1933," comments **Telegraf**, citing as a further possible reason the order of MG that no placards should be posted within 50 metres of the balloting places. Continuing, the paper notes that the margin of victory between the CSU and SPD narrowed since the last elections, for in those elections the CSU gained 67.5 percent to the SPD's 22.1 percent, while in the present elections the CSU got 44 per-

cent and the SPD received 37.3 percent, these figures standing for Bavaria only. "The election results therefore admits the conclusion that the working class increasingly sides with the SPD," observes the *Telegraf*, adding that "the votes recorded for the KPD are unimportant when regarding the complete election figures."

"Success of Democracy" is the headline *Der Tagesspiegel*, US licensed paper, places over its election story. Three "striking" facts are underscored by the paper: "The decisive victory of the SPD and CDU; the strong participation in the election; and the miscellaneous parties gained less votes than previously." Noting that the Communist Party had excused its poor showing in previous balloting by pointing out that the voting then had taken place in country spots, the paper observes that in these city-county elections the proportion shifted but slightly. "... One can state that by their decision the voters in the American

Zone plainly rejected any totalitarian experiment, be it hidden under the slogan of 'militant democracy' or not," declares the paper.

"Certainly not all the people who voted for the CDU or the CSU were real democrats, but they instinctively do not want to be forced into their opinions, whether it be by the state or a centralist party." Linking the elections to Berlin, the paper declares that elections should now be held in Berlin as well as in all other parts of Germany. "... The conditions in the offices and administrations which were provisionally set up must be corrected in a democratic way, and in the near future..." declares the paper. "One can tell, regarding Berlin conditions, that the present Magistrat and the office in the boroughs by no means correspond to the will and sentiments on the inhabitants. One can put up with emergency measures, but if they last for a long time one can understand the people's impatience with them..."

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## GENERAL

*(Continued from page 16)*

### MG Court Sentences two Germans

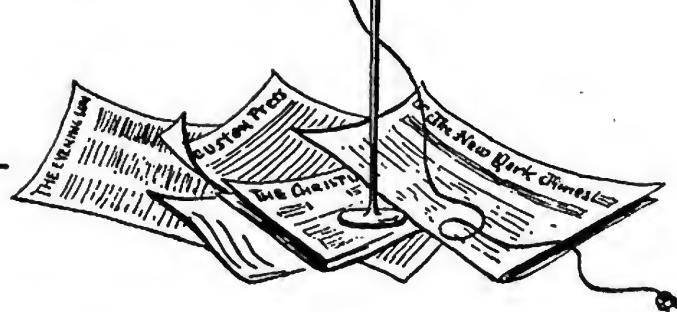
A military court in Mannheim has sentenced two German civilians to jail terms of 6 and 12 months respectively because of non-compliance with MG directives. The two defendants had left a requisitioned house only after three warnings to vacate the premises. In addition they turned on the gas in the kitchen and flooded the house by opening the water taps.

### Brick Production Resumed

Approximately 40 of the 500 brick works in Bavaria have resumed work. Five in the Mindesheim district have begun their summer production. In each brick works, 150,000 bricks are being produced per month.

Skilled labor needed for the work was taken from refugee groups almost exclusively. The necessary coal is being delivered from a bituminous colliery at Stockheim near Bad Wörrishofen.





# One Year of Peaceful Collaboration

A year of military occupation has changed but by no means cured Europe's trouble spot writes **Raymond Daniell** in **The New York Times**. He states that "The first year of peaceful collaboration among the victorious powers may have been disappointing, but it does not justify despair or cynicism for the future. On the contrary, the fact that many problems remain to be resolved should not be allowed to obscure the fact that many others, just as difficult and troublesome, have been faced and solved.

"This is not time for mutual congratulations, but neither is it a time for re-criminations. Each of the four occupation powers has done a creditable job of administering conquered Germany according to its lights, the temperament of its own people and its immediate and long-term objectives.

"In the year that has passed, the face of Germany has changed somewhat, but the mood has changed even more.

"A year ago Germany was a cowed and beaten country looking to us for leadership and help. Now the Germans have regained confidence and are becoming more openly critical of the conquerors. They have become disillusioned regarding the possibility of direct aid from the United States, but they have found that there are many ways of gaining their objectives.

"The first year of peace and of the joint four-power occupation of Germany has been one of difficult adjustments, of trial and error, of achievement and of disappointment. But it has shown that the four victors, despite language and

ideological differences, can with goodwill, compromise their differences and work harmoniously together.

"That has been demonstrated by the Allied Kommandatura and the Allied Control Authority in Berlin and by the International Military Tribunal trying the war criminals at Nuremberg.

"But we must neither let success and achievement blind us to the fact that much remains to be done and that it will take time, nor must we let mistakes and failures drive us into the state of despair where the best thing appears to be to give up and go home."

### GERMAN THINKING UNCHANGED

Analyzing the attitude of the Germans after one year's occupation, **Charles Gratke** of **The Christian Science Monitor** declares that "Germany and the Germans, with a bitter year of defeat behind them, are unconvinced that they should bear either personal blame or joint accountability for World War II.

"Sufficient time now has elapsed between the shock of collapse and the knowledge of defeat to perceive the pattern of Germany's thinking.

"Last time it was the 'Dochstosstheory' — the myth that the German Army was not beaten in the field but stabbed in the back. This time it is even easier to say: 'Hitler and his gangsters were responsible.... We never liked them... but what could one do? One had no choice...'

"Last time, war had little impact on German soil. Now city after city lies waste in Germany. From Berlin to Mu-

nich, any German can tell you instantly which raid was by British or American bombers.

“‘Coventry?’ you ask, ‘do you know what happened there... or to Warsaw, or Rotterdam?’ . . .

“There usually is a puzzled silence — sometimes the silence of ignorance, at least the silence of incomprehension that the Germans themselves are in any way responsible for the destruction they see around them.

“One asks, after a year: Why is there so little sense of change in the German thought?”

### VICIOUS PROPAGANDA

Allan Jackson of CBS compares the recent Allied order banning Nazi publications with the German book burning episodes of 13 years ago. “The Nazi publications,” he explains, “unlike the writings of Voltaire and Einstein which the Nazis banned, are a vicious propaganda written for the express purpose of instilling in the minds of their readers the thought of a super-Germany. Nazi textbooks told only what best suited the Nazis and in a way which condoned every German move.”

### FUTURE GERMAN LEADERSHIP

Lack of German leadership is apt to prolong the policing job according to Paul Bellamy of the **Cleveland Plain Dealer**. In Mr. Bellamy’s opinion, “A stern resolve that the Nazis shall never be able to wage war again” is expressed by the lowest private to the highest general in the US occupation zone.

“This resolve is implemented by the policy of denazification, by which former Nazis are detached from positions of honor in the public service and also from supervisory and managerial positions in industry and commerce.

“One of the results of this necessary purging — and it is necessary unless we are to have another war with Germany

— has been unfortunate, however, in that, to put the matter bluntly, all the leadership, all the drive, all the imagination in Germany was pretty much in the Nazi party. The result is that after a community has been well purged of Nazis, the bad ones sent to a stockade for screening to determine who actually committed specific crimes serious enough to cause them to be sent to Nuernberg, there is a great void left in German leadership.

“For the few who manfully fought the Nazis and were not entirely liquidated, the American authorities have reached into the former concentration camps and into the attics and cellars where the patriotic Germans were hiding out, and have brought these men forth and entrusted them with positions of honor in the new setup of Germany. But they are mostly old men and tired men. The future leadership of Germany certainly does not lie in them.

“Inasmuch as the future leadership of Germany will not be permitted to fall into the hands of the former Storm Troopers and the Nazis, the result is pretty obvious. There is no leadership in Germany. There cannot be for another generation, at least, which is another way of saying that America faces a long occupational job in Germany before Germany can ever stand on her own feet again.”

### UNESCO: A FORCE FOR WORLD PEACE

The role the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization can fill as a force for world peace was described recently on NBC’s weekly University of the Air series. Speakers were Dr. Julian Huxley, British scientist who is Executive Secretary of the UNESCO Preparatory Commission, and Charles Thomson, Advisor on UNESCO Relations in the State Department’s Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, both speaking from Washington.

Some of the means by which UNESCO plans to carry out its purpose were stated by Mr. Thomson, who said, "One step will be to make all of the advances in education, science and arts freely available to every country." He said that UNESCO also proposes to benefit individuals "through exchanges of students, teachers books and so on. The UNESCO is intended to work for a freer flow of ideas among nations by breaking down barriers of all sorts and by using what we call 'mass media' — radio, press and movies. Another activity will be to call international conferences and to propose treaties and conventions to accomplish these ends, as the International Labor Office has done for more than 25 years."

Mr. Thomson also agreed on the value of radio, stating "our BBC learned during the war that it is undoubtedly the best device for reaching large numbers of people." He said, "Our State Department broadcasts from the Voice of America in New York still get tremendous response," and he stated the belief of Assistant Secretary of State Benton, with which he concurs, "that there should be a central radio agency, with fixed authority reporting either to UNESCO or the United Nations. If the United Nations, he continued, "handles the technical side, then I would strongly urge that at least 75 percent of the broadcast time be turned over to UNESCO for programming."

Mr. Huxley pointed out that the UNESCO Preparatory Commission is now working on an agreement with the United Nations and "we expect the General Assembly to approve it in September, and UNESCO itself will take similar action in November."

Mr. Huxley also stated that UNESCO is not a successor to the League of Na-

tions Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. He said, "There is no relationship between them at present. UNESCO will operate on a much broader basis. We plan to reach an agreement with the Institute which will enable us to take over as much of their Paris plant as we need, and such of their functions as we see fit to continue."

#### GERMAN EXTERNAL SECURITY COUNCIL UNDER UN SUGGESTED

The Foreign Economic Administration, according to an article in the **Washington Star**, has suggested to Congress that a "German external security council" under the United Nations be given the job of stripping Germany of all assets abroad to prevent their use for "economic penetration," or for developing secret weapons under the guise of carrying on peaceful trade. The recommendation was part of a report submitted to a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee on War Mobilization based on a year-long study.

"Either through destruction, removal, or control, potentially dangerous German elements in the economic and social structure wherever located must be dealt with effectively if we are to have world security," the report recommended.

The report also advocated the repatriation of all Germans, including those nationalized abroad, if identified in any substantial way with Nazi or pan-Germanic activities and possessing scientific skills, or fitted for responsible positions in government, journalism, education, banking, industry, commerce, transportation or military pursuits. "Such persons, floating loose in the world, are dangerous to the welfare of the United Nations," it said.



# Station List

## Military Government Elements

| UNIT  | LOCATION | OFFICE OF<br>MILITARY GOVERNMENT | DIRECTOR OR<br>COMMANDING OFFICER  |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:</b> General Joseph McNarney |          |                                  |  |
| <b>OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US</b>  |          |                                  |  |
| Office of<br>Mil Gov for<br>Germany, US               | Berlin   |                                  | Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy<br>Military Governor<br>Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant<br>Deputy Military Governor |

### LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

|  |           |  |  |
|--|-----------|--|--|
| Office of Mil Gov<br>for Württemberg-<br>Baden   | Stuttgart |  | Col M O Edwards  |
| <b>1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)</b><br>(APO 154)   |           |  |  |
| Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart<br>Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart<br>1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen<br>Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart |           |  | Col M O Edwards<br>1st Lt J P Clifford<br>Capt E G Thompson<br>Lt Col Beckjord |

#### Württemberg

|      |                 |                |                     |
|------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| E-1  | Stuttgart       | Württemberg    | Col M O Edwards     |
| F-10 | Stuttgart       | SK Stuttgart   | Lt Col L Jackson    |
| F-11 | Ulm             | SK-LK Ulm      | Capt R N Tharp      |
| G-20 | Aalen           | LK Aalen       | Capt R H Nation     |
| G-21 | Böblingen       | LK Böblingen   | 1st Lt O P Johnson  |
| G-22 | Crailsheim      | LK Crailsheim  | 1st Lt R E Alley    |
| G-23 | Esslingen       | LK Esslingen   | Capt F A McDonald   |
| G-24 | Gmünd           | LK Gmünd       | 1st Lt J E Switzer  |
| G-25 | Göppingen       | LK Göppingen   | Capt R Kennedy      |
| G-26 | Schwäbisch Hall | LK Hall        | Capt C S Koena      |
| G-27 | Heidenheim      | LK Heidenheim  | Maj B V Bloom       |
| G-28 | Heilbronn       | LK Heilbronn   | 1st Lt P F Sullivan |
| G-29 | Ludwigsburg     | LK Ludwigsburg | 1st Lt J Strauss    |
| G-30 | Waiblingen      | LK Waiblingen  | Cap I B Cress       |
| H-50 | Backnang        | LK Backnang    | Capt B Panettiere   |
| H-52 | Künzelsau       | LK Künzelsau   | Capt C E McGaffey   |
| H-53 | Leonberg        | LK Leonberg    | Capt W J Vallaza    |
| H-54 | Bad Mergentheim | LK Mergentheim | Capt R Forrest      |
| H-55 | Nürtingen       | LK Nürtingen   | Maj S A Warren      |
| H-56 | Ohringen        | LK Ohringen    | 1st Lt M Korsun     |
| H-58 | Vaihingen       | LK Vaihingen   | 1st Lt U S Aiello   |

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

|      |                    |                       |                    |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F-16 | Mannheim           | SK-LK Mannheim        | Maj M L Hoover     |
| G-43 | Heidelberg         | SK-LK Heidelberg      | Lt Col W T Burt    |
| G-46 | Pforzheim          | SK-LK Pforzheim       | 1st Lt N Semaschko |
| G-47 | Karlsruhe          | SK-LK Karlsruhe       | Maj W T Neel       |
| H-87 | Bruchsal           | LK Bruchsal           | 1st Lt L L Goldman |
| H-89 | Buchen             | LK Buchen             | Maj I A McGinness  |
| H-90 | Mosbach            | LK Mosbach            | 1st Lt I C Maghran |
| H-91 | Tauberbischofsheim | LK Tauberbischofsheim | 1st Lt J Zecca     |
| H-92 | Sinsheim           | LK Sinsheim           | Capt H D Paterson  |

| UNIT   | LOCATION | OFFICE OF<br>MILITARY GOVERNMENT   | DIRECTOR OR<br>COMMANDING OFFICER  |
|--|----------|--|--|
| <b>LAND GREATER HESSE</b>  |          |  |  |
| Office of Mil Gov.<br>for Land Greater Hesse<br>Wiesbaden  |          |  | Col J R Newman   |
|  |          | 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)<br>(APO 633)   |  |
| Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden<br>Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden<br>Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel<br>2d MG Med Gp<br>H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)<br>H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar)<br>307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster |          | Liaison<br>Liaison   | Col J R Newman<br>Capt H E York<br>Capt B A Sturdevan<br>Maj B H Kean<br>Capt G E Skaggs<br>Maj W Condry<br>Lt Col L J Dockal  |
| <b>Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden</b>  |          |  |  |
| E-5 Wiesbaden<br>E-6 Frankfurt<br>F-15 Wiesbaden<br>G-41 Wetzlar<br>H-77 Dillenburg<br>H-78 Gelnhausen<br><br>H-79 Hanau<br>H-80 Weilburg<br><br>H-81 Hofheim<br>H-83 Rudesheim<br>H-86 Bad Homburg                                |          | RB Wiesbaden<br>SK Frankfurt<br>SK Wiesbaden<br>LK Wetzlar<br>LK Biedenkopf<br>*LK Gelnhausen &<br>*LK Schlüchtern<br>SK-LK Hanau<br>*LK Limburg &<br>LK Oberlahn<br>LK Maintaunus<br>LK Untertaunus<br>*LK Usingen &<br>LK Obertaunus   | Col J R Newman<br>Col R K Phelps<br>Maj M E Chotas<br>Maj M Baymor<br>Capt G A Abood<br><br>Capt W F Johnson<br>Lt Col T Turner<br><br>Capt H L Edberg<br>Maj J C Nelson<br>Capt W F Hintz<br><br>Capt L F Jones |
| <b>Regierungsbezirk Kassel</b>   |          |  |  |
| E-4 Kassel<br>F-14 Kassel<br><br>G-38 Fritzlar<br><br>G-39 Marburg<br>G-40 Fulda<br>G-48 Korbach<br>H-65 Eschwege<br><br>H-67 Hersfeld<br><br>H-68 Hofgeismar  |          | RB Kassel<br>SK-LK Kassel &<br>*LK Melsungen<br>LK Fritzlar-Homburg &<br>*LK Ziegenhain<br>SK-LK Marburg<br>SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld<br>LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg<br>LK Eschwege &<br>*LK Witzenhausen<br>LK Hersfeld &<br>*LK Rotenburg<br>LK Hofgeismar &<br>*LK Wolfhagen | Lt Col A Skarry<br><br>Maj G C Sola<br><br>1st Lt W W Lechner<br>Maj R A Gish<br>Lt Col C F Russe<br>Capt H R Dichtenmueller<br><br>Maj R F Musgrove<br><br>Capt G S Iredell<br><br>Capt S B Borda               |
| <b>Regierungsbezirk Hessen</b>   |          |  |  |
| E-3 Darmstadt<br>F-12 Darmstadt<br><br>F-13 Offenbach<br>G-31 Heppenheim<br>G-32 Büdingen<br>G-33 Dieburg<br>G-34 Friedberg<br><br>G-35 Giessen<br>H-62 Lauterbach<br>*Liaison and security  |          | RB Hessen<br>SK-LK Darmstadt &<br>*LK Gross-Gerau<br>SK-LK Offenbach<br>LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach<br>LK Büdingen<br>LK Dieburg<br>LK Friedberg &<br>*ICB Bad Nauheim<br>SK-LK Giessen<br>LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld   | Lt Col W R Swarm<br><br>Capt N R Laird<br>Capt C H Carter<br>Maj L H Brown<br>Capt T A Norris<br>Capt J S Chapin<br><br>Maj R J Willard<br>Capt C H Lenneville<br>Capt H Nickelsberg                             |

| UNIT | LOCATION | OFFICE OF<br>MILITARY GOVERNMENT | DIRECTOR OR<br>COMMANDING OFFICER |
|------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

## LAND BAVARIA

Office of  
Mil Gov for  
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

### 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich  
Hq Co Munich  
Sv Co Munich  
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan  
Capt J W Preston  
Capt L R Clark  
Col J B Pappas

### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Würzburg  
E-202 Würzburg  
F-210 Würzburg  
G-221 Schweinfurt  
G-202 Aschaffenburg  
\*A-250 Bad Kissingen  
\*A-251 Kitzingen  
\*A-330 Alzenau  
\*A-331 Brückenau  
\*A-332 Ebern  
\*A-333 Gemünden  
\*A-334 Gerolzhofen  
\*A-335 Hammelburg  
\*A-336 Hassfurt  
\*A-337 Hofheim  
\*A-338 Karlstadt  
\*A-339 Königshofen  
\*A-340 Lohr  
\*A-341 Marktheidenfeld  
\*A-342 Mellrichstadt  
\*A-343 Miltenberg  
\*A-344 Neustadt Saale  
\*A-345 Obernburg  
\*A-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken  
SK-LK Würzburg  
SK-LK Aschaffenburg  
SK-LK Schweinfurt  
LK Kissingen  
LK Kitzingen  
LK Alzenau  
LK Brückenau  
LK Ebern  
LK Gemünden  
LK Gerolzhofen  
LK Hammelburg  
LK Hassfurt  
LK Hofheim  
LK Karlstadt  
LK Königshofen  
LK Lohr  
LK Markt Heidenfeld  
LK Mellrichstadt  
LK Miltenberg  
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale  
LK Obernburg  
LK Ochsenfurt

Maj I P Chestnut  
Maj I P Chestnut  
Maj M B Voorhees  
Capt J R Hurst  
Maj G M Marsh  
Capt M A Potter  
Capt L A Mercadante  
Capt A T Neumann  
Capt Grodzinski  
1st Lt G E Mair  
Capt J J Cotter  
1st Lt G F Feehan  
Capt K L Ellis  
Capt R E Hellmig  
Capt F L Beelby  
Capt W E Brayden  
Capt C Boden  
Capt E E Kelly  
Capt Griffin  
1st Lt L K Owens  
Capt O A Jenson  
Capt E F Warnke  
Capt J Bumic  
Capt L A Lowell

### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach  
E-203 Ansbach  
F-211 Nürnberg  
G-222 Bamberg  
G-223 Bayreuth  
G-224 Erlangen  
G-225 Coburg  
G-227 Hof  
G-228 Ansbach  
G-229 Fürth  
\*H-254 Kulmbach  
\*B-226 Kronach  
\*B-247 Lichtenfels  
\*B-252 Ebermannstadt  
\*B-253 Hochstadt  
\*B-255 Pegnitz  
\*B-256 Munchberg  
\*B-258 Rehau  
\*B-259 Wunsiedel  
\*B-260 Forchheim  
\*B-261 Dinkelsbühl  
\*B-262 Eichstadt

RB Ober and Mittelfranken  
SK-LK Nürnberg  
SK-LK Bamberg  
SK-LK Bayreuth  
LK Erlangen  
SK-LK Coburg  
SK-LK Hof  
SK-LK Ansbach  
SK-LK Fürth  
SK-LK Kulmbach  
LK Kronach  
LK Lichtenfels  
LK Ebermannstadt  
LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch  
LK Pegnitz  
LK Munchberg  
LK Rehau  
LK Wunsiedel  
LK Forchheim  
LK Dinkelsbühl  
LK Eichstadt

Col E M Haight  
Col E M Haight  
Lt Col C Klise  
Lt Col J R Case  
Capt B F Stroup, Actg  
Lt Col F M Guild  
Maj S Klein  
Maj H L Woodall  
Lt Col W R Whitaker  
Maj A C Abbott  
Lt Col P B Lamson  
Capt J F Begley  
Maj F W Crimp  
Maj R T Boyer  
Maj F K Hinchey  
Capt F J Stamatis  
Maj H C Kauffman  
Capt W W Evans  
Maj T Cleary  
Maj H W Zurn  
Capt J F Wyatt  
Capt R J Towle

\*Liaison and security



| UNIT   | LOCATION             | OFFICE OF<br>MILITARY GOVERNMENT | DIRECTOR OR<br>COMMANDING OFFICER |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *B-263 | Feuchtwangen         | LK Feuchtwangen                  | 1st Lt D J Smith                  |
| *B-264 | Gunzenhausen         | LK Gunzenhausen                  | Maj R J Nielsen                   |
| *B-265 | Hersbruck            | LK Hersbruck                     | 1st Lt L D Franklin               |
| *B-266 | Hilpoltstein         | LK Hilpoltstein                  | Capt R E Peters                   |
| *B-267 | Weissenburg          | LK Weissenburg                   | 1st Lt W C Williams               |
| *B-268 | Rothenburg           | LK Rothenburg                    | Maj J D Cofer                     |
| *B-269 | Schwabach            | LK Schwabach                     | Maj R E Stringer                  |
| *B-270 | Scheinfeld           | LK Scheinfeld                    | Capt G B Jones, Actg              |
| *B-271 | Windsheim            | LK Uffenheim                     | Capt L C Wheeler                  |
| *B-272 | Lauf                 | LK Lauf                          | Maj E N Humphrey                  |
| *B-273 | Neustadt a. d. Aisch | LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch          | Capt G B Jones                    |
| *B-347 | Naila                | LK Naila                         | 1st Lt D Wick                     |
| *B-348 | Stadtsteinach        | LK Stadtsteinach                 | Capt H C Moore                    |

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

|        |                    |                                       |                      |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Co D   | Regensburg         |                                       | Lt Col G D Hastings  |
| E-204  | Regensburg         | RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz           | Lt Col G D Hastings  |
| F-212  | Regensburg         | SK-LK Regensburg                      | Maj C G Doyle        |
| G-230  | Weiden             | SK Weiden &<br>LK Neustadt a. d. Wald |                      |
| G-243  | Passau             | SK-LK Passau                          | Maj G J Ganer        |
| G-244  | Amberg             | SK-LK Amberg                          | Maj H L Snapp        |
| G-245  | Landshut           | SK-LK Landshut                        | Maj J C Robertson    |
| G-246  | Straubing          | SK-LK Straubing                       | Maj T R B Coykendall |
| *D-274 | Cham               | LK Cham                               | Maj F T Brewster     |
| *D-275 | Burglengenfeld     | LK Burglengenfeld                     | 1st Lt E A McNamara  |
| *D-276 | Parsberg           | LK Parsberg                           | 1st Lt R W Crowley   |
| *D-277 | Tirschenreuth      | LK Tirschenreuth                      | 1st Lt P J Piccola   |
| *D-278 | Neunburg           | LK Neunburg vorm Wald                 | Capt L R Mariels     |
| *D-279 | Eschenbach         | LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.              | Capt R G Miller      |
| *D-301 | Deggendorf         | LK Deggendorf                         | Capt R O Woodward    |
| *D-302 | Eggenfelden        | LK Eggenfelden                        | 1st Lt H Cohen       |
| *D-303 | Grafenau           | LK Grafenau                           | Lt S Fuchs           |
| *D-304 | Kelheim            | LK Kelheim                            | 1st Lt R Macwhorter  |
| *D-305 | Landau             | LK Landau a. d. Isar                  | Capt G L Milner      |
| *D-306 | Pfarrkirchen       | LK Pfarrkirchen                       | 1st Lt H Fueglein    |
| *D-307 | Zweisel            | LK Regen                              | 1st Lt N F Ugland    |
| *D-308 | Vilshofen          | LK Vilshofen                          | Lt M J Sibal         |
| *D-309 | Vilsbiburg         | LK Vilsbiburg                         | Capt G W Cunningham  |
| *D-310 | Freyung            | LK Wolfstein                          | Lt J D Brooks        |
| *D-349 | Kemnath            | LK Kemnath                            | Capt M J Jarvis      |
| *D-350 | Nabburg            | LK Nabburg                            | 1st Lt W W Greene    |
| *D-351 | Oberviechtach      | LK Oberviechtach                      | Capt E J Gallant     |
| *D-352 | Riedenberg         | LK Riedenberg                         | Capt C H Smallwood   |
| *D-353 | Vohenstrauss       | LK Vohenstrauss                       | 1st Lt T B Wofford   |
| *D-354 | Roding             | LK Roding                             | Capt J F Leech       |
| *D-355 | Waldmünchen        | LK Waldmünchen                        | Capt D K Nickerson   |
| *D-356 | Beilngries         | LK Beilngries                         | 1st Lt F Henry       |
| *D-357 | Neumarkt           | LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.                | Maj E Fitcher        |
| *D-358 | Sulzbach-Rosenburg | LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg                 | 1st Lt M W Doane     |
| *D-375 | Bogen              | LK Bogen                              | Maj E Fichter        |
| *D-377 | Dingolfing         | LK Dingolfing                         | Capt A R Sphar       |
| *D-278 | Griesbach          | LK Griesbach                          | Capt J W Fleshman    |
| *D-379 | Kötzting           | LK Kötzting                           | 1st Lt G L Thomas    |
| *D-380 | Mainburg           | LK Mainburg                           | Lt J C Mitchell      |
| *D-381 | Mallersdorf        | LK Mallersdorf                        | 1st Lt J J McWatters |
| *D-382 | Rottenburg         | LK Rottenburg                         | Lt P A Nesbitt       |
| *D-383 | Viechtach          | LK Viechtach                          | 1st Lt C G Dansby    |
| *D-385 | Obernzell          | LK Wegscheid                          | Capt R E Pike        |
|        |                    |                                       | Lt A L Stone         |

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

|       |          |                |                   |
|-------|----------|----------------|-------------------|
| Co E  | Munich   |                | Lt Col J W Hensel |
| E-205 | Munich   | RB Oberbayern  | Lt Col J W Hensel |
| F-213 | Munich   | SK-LK Munich   | Lt Col E Keller   |
| G-231 | Freising | SK-LK Freising | Maj E W Boney     |

\*Liaison and security

| UNIT   | LOCATION         | OFFICE OF<br>MILITARY GOVERNMENT | DIRECTOR OR<br>COMMANDING OFFICER |
|--------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| G-235  | Rosenheim        | SK-LK Rosenheim                  | Capt R H Necel                    |
| G-237  | Ingolstadt       | SK-LK Ingolstadt                 | Maj M N Nitz                      |
| *E-232 | Miesbach         | LK Miesbach                      | Capt W A Lovett                   |
| *E-233 | Traunstein       | LK Traunstein                    | Maj C H Bischoff                  |
| *E-234 | Altötting        | LK Altötting                     | Maj A H Wright                    |
| *E-236 | Partenkirchen    | LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen        | Maj F L Tracy                     |
| *E-280 | Erding           | LK Erding                        | Maj C A Brown                     |
| *E-281 | Laufen           | LK Laufen                        | Capt N W Borring                  |
| *E-282 | Mühldorf         | LK Mühldorf                      | Capt W M Forys                    |
| *E-283 | Wasserburg       | LK Wasserburg                    | Capt D Root                       |
| *E-284 | Bad Tölz         | LK Tölz                          | Capt W N Dickerson                |
| *E-285 | Aibling          | LK Aibling                       | Maj E J Newmeyer                  |
| *E-286 | Fürstenfeldbruck | LK Fürstenfeldbrück              | Capt J J McBride                  |
| *E-287 | Landsberg        | LK Landsberg                     | Capt M L Mott                     |
| *E-288 | Pfaffenhofen     | LK Pfaffenhofen                  | Capt J E Thayer                   |
| *E-289 | Starnberg        | LK Starnberg                     | Capt B B Simmons                  |
| *E-290 | Weilheim         | LK Weilheim                      | Capt M J Groves                   |
| *E-291 | Wolfratshausen   | LK Wolfratshausen                | Maj P L Steers                    |
| *E-311 | Berchtesgaden    | LK Berchtesgaden                 | Maj M Mawrence                    |
| *E-361 | Ebersberg        | LK Ebersberg                     | 1st Lt C C Smith                  |
| *E-364 | Schrobenhausen   | LK Aichach                       | Maj H T Hesson                    |
| *E-362 | Aichach          | LK Schrobenhausen                | Capt H J Bierman                  |
| *E-367 | Dachau           | LK Dachau                        | Maj A G Snow                      |
| *E-368 | Schöngau         | LK Schöngau                      | Capt E L Bark                     |

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

|        |                |                        |                    |
|--------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Co G   | Augsburg       | RB Schwaben            | Lt Col C M Avery   |
| E-206  | Augsburg       | SK-LK Augsburg         | Lt Col C M Avery   |
| F-214  | Augsburg       | SK-LK Kempten          | Lt Col R A Norton  |
| *G-242 | Kempten        | LK Dillingen           | Lt Col R S Wagner  |
| *G-239 | Dillingen      | LK Neu Ulm             | Maj R J Paul       |
| *G-240 | Weissenborn    | LK Sonthofen           | Capt J A Morris    |
| *G-241 | Sonthofen      | LK Donauwörth          | Maj J E Rhea       |
| *G-292 | Donauwörth     | LK Günzburg            | Capt R Glass       |
| *G-293 | Günzburg       | LK Markt Oberdorf      | Capt J S Woodward  |
| *G-294 | Markt Oberdorf | LK Memmingen           | Capt B M Green     |
| *G-295 | Memmingen      | LK Mindelheim          | 1st Lt M W Toesser |
| *G-296 | Mindelheim     | LK Neuberg a. d. Donau | Capt L A Troter    |
| *G-297 | Neuberg        | LK Nördlingen          | Capt E D Schanck   |
| *G-298 | Nördlingen     | LK Füssen              | Lt P W Thomson     |
| *G-299 | Füssen         | LK Krumbach            | Capt S D Lubin     |
| *G-300 | Krumbach       | LK Illertissen         | C1st Lt O H Sager  |
| *G-369 | Illertissen    | LK Kaufbeuren          | Capt J O Renalds   |
| *G-370 | Kaufbeuren     | LK Wertingen           | Capt D G Stevens   |
| *G-372 | Wertingen      | LK Friedberg           | Lt P F Moskowitz   |
| *G-373 | Friedberg      | LK Schwabmünchen       | Capt D J Moran     |
| *G-374 | Schwabmünchen  |                        | Capt T B Creaves   |

#### U S SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

|   |        |  |                |
|---|--------|--|----------------|
| Office of<br>Mil Gov<br>(US Sector<br>Berlin) | Berlin | U S Sector, Berlin District<br>(APO 755) | Col F L Howley |
|---|--------|--|----------------|

#### BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

|   |               |                   |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Office of Mil Gov<br>for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen | SK Bremen     | Lt Col B C Welker |
| Wesermünde Det    Wesermünde                        | SK Wesermünde | Lt Col L S Diggs  |

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